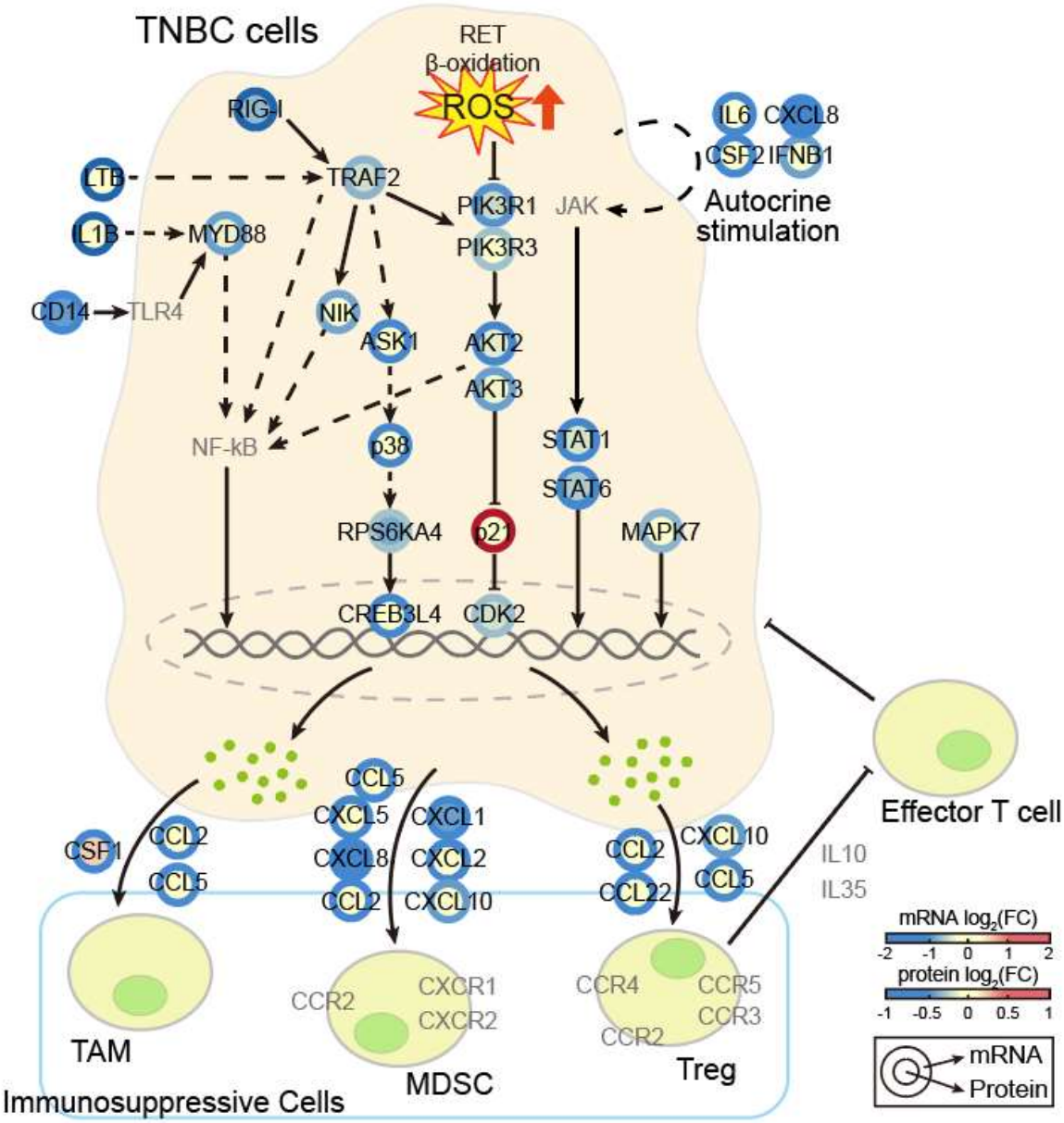

Cytokines	Targets	References	
CCL2	MDSC	Kumar V., et al. (2016). Trends in immunology, 37(3), 208–220.	[1]
	TAM	Hao, Q., et al. (2020). Cell communication and signaling: CCS, 18(1), 82.	[2]
	Treg	Chang, A. L., et al. (2016). Cancer research, 76(19), 5671–5682.	[3]
CCL5	MDSC	Kumar V., et al. (2016). Trends in immunology, 37(3), 208–220.	[1]
	TAM	Gao, D., et al. (2017) BMC cancer, 17(1), 834.	[4]
	Treg	Tan, M. C., et al. (2009). Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md.: 1950), 182(3), 1746–1755	[5]

CCL22	Treg	Gobert, M., et al. (2009). Cancer research, 69(5), 2000–2009	[6]
CSF1	TAM	Ding, J., et al. (2016). International journal of oncology, 49(5), 2064–2074.	[7]
CSF2	Autocrine	Bhattacharya, P., et al. (2015). Cytokine, 75(2), 261–271.	[8]
CXCL1	MDSC	Shi, H., et al. (2018). Cancer science, 109(12), 3826–3839.	[9]
CXCL2	MDSC	Shi, H., et al. (2018). Cancer science, 109(12), 3826–3839.	[9]
CXCL5	MDSC	Zhang, W., et al. (2020). Cancer communications (London, England), 40(2-3), 69–80.	[10]
CXCL8	MDSC	Alfaro, C., et al. (2016). Clinical cancer research: an official journal of the American Association for Cancer Research, 22(15), 3924–3936	[11]
	Autocrine	Campbell, L. M., et al. (2013). Pharmaceuticals (Basel, Switzerland), 6(8), 929–959.	[12]
CXCL10	MDSC	Liu, H., et al. (2021). Cell death & disease, 12(5), 489.	[13]
	Treg	Li, C. X., et al. (2016). Journal of hepatology, 65(5), 944–952.	[14]
IFNB1	Autocrine	Yarilina, A., et al. (2008). Nature immunology, 9(4), 378–387.	[15]
IL6	Autocrine	Grivennikov, S., et al. (2008). Cancer cell, 13(1), 7–9.	[16]
IL1B	NF-kB signaling	Kawai, T., et al. (2007). Trends in molecular medicine, 13(11), 460–469.	[17]
LTB	NF-kB signaling	Chang, Y. H., et al. (2002). Experimental cell research, 278(2), 166–174.	[18]

Fig. S4. A network model for the decreased immune response in NAM-treated TNBC cells. Arrows indicate directions of the reactions, and dotted arrows indicate indirect reactions involving intermediate reactions between the nodes. Node colors represent up (red) and downregulation (blue) of the corresponding genes (node boundary) or proteins (node center). Color bar, gradient of log2-fold-changes in NAM versus control. The maximum of absolute log2-fold-changes in the three cell types were chosen for the node colors. Node label size denotes whether the corresponding gene was identified as a DEG in three (large), two (middle), or one (small) of the cell types. Grey node labels denote that the corresponding nodes are non-DEGs in the three cell types. Previous studies reporting actions of cytokines on their target cells indicated in the network model are summarized in the table.

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